RUSINESS BOTIOES.

MUNICION PRIMETON, WILLIAMS & CO. NO IN VENTY CASH PRICES,

No. IN Venty and 6 Buc by 48 .

Directly in rear of the delor Hicket,

Beg leave to invite the attention of close buyers

to the interestation stock or Goods, which they are now efforing in the broatful Burchesse in which they have heady removed.

Their stock of proce is one of the most calculate removed. Their stock of proce is one of the most calculate in the country, and tawle, which into Departments, each taking a curchaser and matters are anytism of account distinct for all the real that the enabled month presents the characteristics of distinct and apparents notice with all the attention and energy in each department usually expended upon a ordinary store.

Their even scot number is upon all the prode, and by which numbers they are characteristics of the prodes, and by which numbers they are characteristics of the prodes, and by which numbers they are characteristics of the prodes, and by which numbers they are characteristics.

They were charged, and thus buyers one compare bills, and they find that the goods have but one price and that this firm act agost mexim, that " One man's dollar is an open on anothers." The price are supposed to the control of the

Print and Graphen. Department, located on the first floor.

Dress Clouds Repartment, located on the first floor.

Was lan Conde and Meric West Department, I located on the first floor.

Was lan Conde and Meric West Department, I located on the base ment story.

Cerrot and Orl Clots Department located on the base ment story.

White Goods and Embrudery Department, located on the second

Boulty and Gove Department, located on the second story.

Bould Wate's Department, generally termed Yankee Notions located

The customer of each department is interested to the returns of his particular department only, consequently the system of effecting leading and well known wyles of goods very cheap, to sail others not as well understood is extrely avoided in this establishment. We not every a yie of Goods extremely cheap.

To parties of known responsibility they are prepared to grant time by sating interest at the rate of 7 per cent per among, and chinar tack paper, payable at the Sank, Banker or Commission House of the distance.

New York, July 25, 1956.

Zuphyn, Manney, Line of the contraction of the contract on the accord story.

The manager of each department is interested to the returns of his

ZIPHIR MERING UNDER-GARMENTS FOR LADIES GRATIEMEN AND CHILDREN.—These goods, so valuable and costal is to this changeable season, will be found in great variety at

Union Abams a

Hostery and Under-Garment Manufactory,
No. 591 Broad way,
Opposite Metropolitan Rotel and Ninko's Tardon.

TW BEERE & Co , HATTERS, No. 156 Broadway, respectrolly edicit the attaction of their on toroirs and the public to the fall feshion for gentieness and a fermionen will be supplied with hate made to order, of any siyle at the above to notice.

P. R.—Wholesair dealers will be supplied with such hate and cape as will be at each their markets, and will find it to their interest to call and cape as will be at each to the conduction.

FALL FARRION FOR 1853 - N E-PRESCREID, the ter

SILES, DRESS SILES AND BRILLIANT LUSTER BLACK Biles.—The most selected essertment in the city may be Hirthcook & Leathkarten's, No. 547 Biosalway, where will the everything they can remove in the these of the Ladies' Wardrobes of the family use, and would not the H. & L. wark their Goods at a very low proof, and their Gir-be reer, a fair and housed pairs, whether acquaints
This one areast expectings strengers will have in tradicate
thou one areast expecting strengers will have in tradicate
thought & Landenteres, No 347 Hound east, corner Lemmand at,
morbings of taking advantage of the very low prices at which is

STRAWBERRIES - Strawberry beds planted now will Described by lose spring Finatanous routy is nearly a hundred varieties, the most compact collection in the country, including many new one says long and have note receibly reserved to a flouring. Described by the principle of the collection of the flouring part of the Linited States Curriage paid to New York Address 6. M. Waynes Old Colony Numerics, Frymouth, Mars.

LP John Taxion begarespectfully to inform his old

Homeken.—The recent showers have given here and vice to this by typh or The free, surphyery and prone and an april ge, the verdore. The Otto Consect, sense and for shower lead us of an arrangement of the consection of the consec Est Millier's Music Saloon, No. 329 Brendway, is

Ly Twelve See ad-hand Platter, just received, and

for sale at great bargaine, by Horace, Varent, Publisher of No. 200 Broadway, Phone, San. Sec. Sch. San, act. San. Sinh. Sinh. Sinc. Sche med Son. Also, acc on hira. Methan Pro-Seraphone, Son. Memoria, Sch. Sec. Sch. Son. Son. Son. NEW MUSIC.- Honace Warens, No. 333 Broads ay.

Country Merchants should not ful to embrace

PORTABLE TOLLET CASES - The compact and perfect of the army and say, or may other horses of a wait calls home. Foreign by Sathrens, No. 7 April those and 30 South

Commit across. The newest styles of Levices Combs. in terrors shell and tollies been. The variety is, be and all dears, the largest in the cit. Shell Conda made to a derival resound. A A J. Sainties, No. 57 Broadway between Wester and White-etc. Le Paney Cutlety, embracing a large variety of pointer's fire and Picks. Kiders of the most rare and beautiful pat-terns; also encountered of Toble College, San N. E. a., No. 7 Amer. House, via 617 blancases, between Waller and Vincesto.

DEFIANCE SALAMINDER SAFES-GAYLER'S PATENT. -ROBERT M. PAYRICE is the sole Almorfacturer in the United St. of the above case mated date, and \$ \(\). Converte a transmit this fance Lorga-the has a Second Locks combined in the world. De No. 194 Pearl of one door below Madden lane, formerly No. 9: John Madden lane, formerl

shou Seeing Machines which the public such to know Fard, the Matter Frant of New York, which the public such to know Fard, the Matter Frant of New York, we the first such first ble. when the that we make a lightly true was covering Machine or offered and sent them with perfect right to do so. The very long of \$100.

1. M. Samura a to. No had Breathern

THE SEWING MACHINE — All persons interested in making selling or using Sowing Machines, by wholesserver or making, and requisited, are requisited in notice the severemental flux to eliminate values in the first part of the Sowing Machine, as entering they are the Sowing Machine, as real-placed by the U. S. Court—players they will become involved in the case for intringement.

MEADE, BROTHERS - Wonderful - Instantaneous Da-

Forer Hammeron Lors at Accrees.-We wish to

HELVETIA AND LA PAYETTE GOLO MINING COMPANY

Dr. DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist &c , receives his pa-

HAIR DVE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is removed in No. 288 throad-as, opposite the Paracher he has the hear accountries long in the world for the applicable of his immost flair the earlies not he made interested for the supposite and the sale of his immost flair the earlies of his content of the sale from the paracher of the sale from the paracher of the sale from the

Te RARKERS's Chevenxtonique, the short time it

Electricity .-- Paleermacher's Patent Hydro Elec-

Palace, it contains no HAIN DYR compared to CRITTADORO'S, which changes the color of the Libra with the rapidity of an electric flash, leaving beauty where it found a blemiah: furning cod, white, crystlew hair to a splettfld black or hown. Seld and appled in crittangorous at CRITTADORO'S, No. 6 Artor House.

recent at CRISTADOLOS, No. 6 ARCON HOUSE, S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 122 Nassati-St., arc the Agents for the most infoemial and widely circulated Navespapers in the United States and Canadas, and makes it to the advantage of all advartisets to do their butisers through them. They sak no pay from responsible houses until they do what they contract to do. They have facilities possensed by no other agency for advancing the interests of their customers.

We learn that Mr. Edmonds, Warden of the City Prison is very sick, and not expected to live. His disease is THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Aug. 20 THE NEW-YORK WEERLY TRIBUSE for this week con-

ins the following:

1.EDITORIAL: Publicated the Make Law: A other Chance to have be Union; There is A not thousand ellow Force About The Spicion The Partic Rule and Pun of the Additional The Spicion The Partic Rule and Pun of the Additional The Spicion The Partic Rule and Pun of the Additional The Spicion The Partic Rule and Pun of the Additional The Spicion The Partic Rule and Pun of the Additional The P

II. POLITICAL INTEL LIGENC ... Returns of the August elec-DIL COPRESSIONDENCE: Lake Superior; The Pestilence at New-LICATIONS & Postew of L. Maris C. 44 | L &

IV.NEW PUBLICATIONS: A Eview of L. Mara v. of Issac T Hopper.

V.EP-UEW OF THE WEEK Giving to a condense and consistence form the most long than except had v. account in the Town of the most long Mexico, the Word I die. Cotter

VI THE CRYSTAL PALACE A Review of the Agreement International Control of the Paraceta Action of the Agreement International Control of the Agreement International Control of the Control

EARL OF STIELING: A Hoar Revised.

WAMMOTE CAVE: A descripting of a Cere to Ken tucky.

11 COURSE ON FLOWERS By Hear Worl Sacher.

X.A.1.1 SOURS and DEATHS.

XII.TIE SEW VORK MARKETS: Reports of the Start. Grain.
Provides. Cattle, taken the Combudge Cattle Markets. and
Provides. Cattle, taken the Combudge Cattle Markets. Very full and specially reported for The

Finds opera in wrappers, can be obtained at the dest into Christ at Frenchis matrice. Price 6] onto Subscarrion - One cay for one year, 82; there caples, 85; for one 85; the captes, 812 50; twenty one is to our addressy one.

New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1853.

Ex Persons watcher The Tribune left at their meld-nots or planes of interess will plane leave tied address at the Publication Office, or and here a tribune the Post Office. Price 12 central week - payable

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of aronymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the artise—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of this good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribupe for Collifornia.

We shall issue TO-MORROW MORNING The Trib-une for Catifornia, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer: and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steam Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can bad at the Desk To-Morrow Morning. Price 6 cents.

The majority for Johnson (Demogratic Governor) in Tennessee, is set down at 2216; Congressmen, 5 White to 4 Democrats, with a State Secare of 12 Whice and 13 Democrats, and in the House 44 Weigs to 31 Democrats.

that the authorities of New-Orleans, unable to provide derent burial for the victims of pes il-nee, usve resorted to the ancient custom of burning the dead. We give this morning several interesting items of

news from Nova Scoria, Newfoundland, and the Fish-

It is reported on the authority of a private dispatch.

ing Banks. All is queet. The American and British . flicers were fering each other. Our telegraphic columns contain a brief notice of a fegitive stave case in Cincinnati. Judge McLean, before whom it was brought, decided that the Fugicive

back to Kentucky. A steamboat explosion occurred on Wednesday night, on Lake Erfe, whereby one man was kided and two bad y scalded.

Law of 1850 was Constitutional, and seat the slave

Mexican advices state that the Government of that country were taking active measures to protect their frontier from the Indines, the United States Government having failed to comply with the treaty of Gaudaleupe Hidalgo in the matter. The subject is to be submitted to the Cabinet at Washington. The rumors of an altiance between Mexico, Spain and England are positively denied. An epidemic resembing Yellow Fever was committing fearful ravages in the Capital of Guerredo

After a long stience we are at last enabled to publish letters from Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR. containing intelligence from China, with various later. esting details concerning the insurrection and the movements in that quarter. At the same time we are in receipt of private advices from Shaughai to May 15. is me five days later than we were before in cossession of. The rebels still held Nanking Chin kinng foo and all the river be ween. The fleet sent up by the Taou-tai Wishow Shanes.-G. K. Riken & Co., No. 132 of Shanglar, bad been able to effect nothing, and it was rumered at Stangtai on the 14th, that one of the vessels, the Boxer, had fallen into the hands of the rebels. The imperial croops were becoming disgusted wish the strugg e and were inactive, if they had not already begun to retrest. There was very little excitement there either among the Chinese or the foreign

to Commissioner Marshall, saking that they should not be left defenseless, exposed to any emergency that might arise. Commodore Percy, therefore, had detached the Plymouth for the present, from the Japanese Squadren. The Commissioner had as yet received no CW Products & Wester Phronologists and out ich, answer from Pekin with regard to his reception; and of none should come within two of three weeks, he would probably proceed to the month of the Patho, in the a most remarkable contrast, which is thus presented to Yellow Sea, and communicate directly with the Cani-

> - We learn, also, that Mr. Taylor had boined the Expedition to Japan, having been assigned a place in the corps of milists, with the rank of Master's Mate on cone differences Susquebanan. The Expedition was to rad from Shanghai on Fuesday. May 17, and though its mimediate destination was not known, it was suppered that it would rendezvous at the great Los Choo blands, there to await the Saratoga and Powhatan A ower was in existence that the Japanese had fartified their shores and stationed war junks to prevent the entrance of the strangers into their waters, but this was regarded as a piece of Chinese exaggeration, it having come through Celestial mediums. The Expedition would probably not be able to remain in the Japanese waters longer than the beginning of the typhoon season in August, when the coasts of the is and a become days. gerous, and in case that in spite of the resolution and energy of Com Perry, nothing had been accomplished by that time, the purposes of the enterprize would have to be postponed till another season.

> Mr. Tayton will probably not return to the United States before the month of March next. Meanwhile, the regulations of the fleet and the defliculty of sending dispatches will restrict his communications; but as soen as practicable, and earlier than from other sources. the public will receive from his pen, through the colums of Tue Tatsuse, the most complete and authorite account not only of the doings and experiences of the Expedition to Japan, but also of whitever is notel and interesting in the many remote and unknown regions he will yet explore belove returning to his post of duty in the editorial staff of this journal.

WAR!

The statements in our London letters, which we soy chance for the preservation of peace is Europe. Louis Napoleon has determined that Russia shall either immediately evacuate the Danubian Principalities or Ministry to join in an ultimatum to the Czar conceived in that sense. The Sultan has also demanded the same thing, declaring that though he does not desire war he will accept it. But there is no probability that the Principalities will be abandoned, and allowing the utmost time for diplomatic procrastination and formalities, we may expect in the course of a month to receive the official Declaration of War.

How that war will be waged, where its battles will be

fought, what pations it will involve, how deep it will plow into the boundaries of countries and the foundations of thrones, and what will be its upshot, are questions of which no clear solution can now be had. But we do not think it can fail to be a terrible and widereaching struggle, and leave more permanent marks in history than any other war of modern times.

TRUTH ILLUSTRATED IN SPAIN.

In the last number of The Westminster Review we find a notice of an extremely interesting work on Spain. by Dr. Wilkers, a German traveler, to which we are disposed to call the attention of our readers, as farnishing the most striking evidence we have lately met with of the advantages that result from the association of the mechanic arts with agriculture. Our traveler entered Spain through the Basque

provinces-Biscay and Gutposcoa-throughout which iron furnaces are found to the extent of no less than two hundred in number, and "near the rapid little streams, that rush through the beautiful vailers, rise handsome factories, from whose tower like chimners florrers the amula banner of civilization; the muces are worked more and more in accordance with seion tific rules; costly public works have been erected on the banks of the river, and on the sea-shore; and a plan is now in contemplation to tunnel beneath the Cantabrian moun sine for a pavigable canal, to connect the Euro with the ocean." " Not one-half of the population," says our author, " is engaged to agriculture; the rest is maintained by trade, fishery, mining and the transport of goods; and throughout Som the Basques are found carrying on the hardiest and most active trades-those of stone assons, car-" penters, smiths &c , and they are among the best and boldest sailors." As a natural consequence of this combination of effort, there is great density of population, and the cultava or of the land finds everywhere around him a demand for the products of his labor, and where the employment that is demed them at home. Lence it is that the people of these provinces are distinguished for the careful employment of their time. "The Busque farmer," we are told, "is like most

seen toiling in his field, or his garden, from earliest and the evening bell calls him to prever. At this sortly his Ave Maria, and then returns again to his merry song and his work, in which he is frequently helped by his wife and his children. The plow is not made use of in Basque husbandly, but in its stend a sort of fork, three feet long, which is driven perpendicularly in o the ground, and which the peasants assert to be far better adapted to their bowy, stony wait though extremely laborates in their use. To-"ground is also deigenely manufed with chain, sand, a-hos, sea ward, &c and is extremely productive The mountain slopes are cultivated to a great hight, "and core helds, vegetables, outlands, and vineyards, "succeed one another according to the nature of the soil. Where cultivation is no longer possible, you the grass meadows, woods, or, at least, busyes; and only the highest ridges and sammits remain quite bare. Notwithstanding this exteful cultivation, how-"ever, the population is so numerous, and so great a quantity of corn is costumed, that much is imported from Alava and Old Castile." As might naturally be expected from this description, we find the people everywhere custivating their own land. The Besides peasant "is a free proprietor, subject to no other "power than the government of the province and the King of Spain." "The poor man," says our author, brow, is just as free and independent, and more ver. just as proud of his ancestors, as his noble neighbor Throughout those provinces, "wherever the eye tu ha it sees the unmistakeable signs of presperity and cheerful industry, by the exection of which the wounds lef, by the war have been so rapidly healed. While at over the rest of Spain the means of communication are so very deficient. Biresy and Guiposcon are traversed in all directions by well-kept toads, and many new one, " are being made. The towns and villages are constantly "improving in appearance-new houses are building: bridges being mode; public walks being laid out Traveling is everywhere secure, and "although the mountains offer innumerable convenient hiding places for gentlemen of that profession, highway robbenes

are seldom heard of." The Basque people are, as might naturally be expected, from what has already been given, " among the most "instructed of the Sonniards." . Whilet," save our traveler. " in most other districts, schools for the pen-"have just been established, the Basques have long been in the enjoyment of this advantage. In overvillage there are schools, the teachers of which are ; and by the commune; and the parents are by law compelled to send their children, which is not the

"case in any other part of Spain." Such are the results of bringing the plow and the loom, the hammer and the sovil into close connection with each other. Men are thereby enabled to combine their effects for obtaining food and clothing for the nselves, education for their children, roads for the excharge of their produces, and freedom in the application of their labor and their talents

Passing next to Castile and Aragon our traveler finds the reader: "The country is barren and thinly peopled, the fields neglected, vines and olives left to take care of themselves, houses and villages filtay, the people tazy and slovenly, seeming to prefer the life of the snuggler or the beggar to any more regular industry. The country abounds in streams, and in "metals, alten, sait, and other influeral productions: and in spite of the bad cultivation and careless manegeneut, enormous quantities of oil hemp, &c . and wool are produced. But there are no factories, and the trade of the province is confined to the export-"atien of the raw materials, and the importation of all the manufactured good it consumes. The intellectual condition of the Aragonese is on an equally low grade. There are scarcely any vidage schools, and few even in the large towns. In Saragossa there is a university (of the second order.) but it is little visited; and the commercial school, where mathemaries, drawing, and physical science is cultivated. is supported by the Sociedad economica de amiros del year, an association for the encouragement of tadustry, trade and agriculture. Scarcely any Aragonese of the lower class can read and write; and what it the instruction they receive is merely that offered by the "priests in the doctrines and forms of the Cample Church. As a natural consequence, they are subigored that it is advisable for a stranger not belonging to that communion to keep his heresy a secret."

If the reader desires to understand the cause of his, he has but to reperuse this extract, and he will find that although the country abounds in all raw materials of manufacture, ruthin and so racroniesthe trade of the country is course to THE EXPLICAries or naw marantate, food and wool-and to risk IMPORTATION OF THE MANUFACTURED GOODS IT COLSUMES, We have here an explanation of the causes of the vast publish this morning, show that there remains hardly | differences between the northern and central provinees of Spain precisely similar to that afforded by an examination of Massachusetts and Virginia-the former imports raw materials and enriches its soil with the that war shall ensue, and has even brought the British | refuse afforded by its consumption, and exports cloth, axes, pins and needles to pay for them, while the latter permits her coal and iron to remain in the ground. and allows her vast water powers to run to waste, while exhausting her soil in raising tobacco and wheat to send to a distance to pay for cloth, axes, and knives. that should be made at home. In Massachusetts, as in Biscay, men become from day to day more free. In Virginia, there is great admiration for the peculiar

recard, and such, we doubt not, is the case among the land owners of the central provinces of Spain. It will be said, perhaps, that these people are sloth-

ful and unwilling to work, but Dr. Wilkomm streng

ously denies this charge. He asserts, on the contrary, "that they are often willing to make what, even in our more hard-working part of the world, would be considered as strenuous exertion to obtain employment. On one occasion, for instance, while stooping at a little vents in Valencia to water his horses, a poor man came up to the trough placed outside in the road, in order to afford the same refreshment to a half-started looking donkey, which carried, appareptly, the entire possessions of the owner-his wife and his children. The party consisted of six, and seemed to have traveled a great distance. The man bad been doing harvest-work, and had a scythe over his shoulder: the women, who carried an infant in her arms, was scarcely able to walk from farigue. but neither of them offered to beg. Only a little girl of about five years old, whose naked feet were bleeding from the sharp stones of the road, aptrosched modester to where Dr. Wilkomm's servant was preparing breakfast, and asked for a bit of bread. Thes femily," as our traveler ascertained, "had not shrunk from undertaking a journey of two hundred miles, in the hottest season, in search of work. This was by no means the only instance of the kind the author met in the course of his journey. In Aragon and New Casule he often met troops of twenty and thirts Valencians who had been doing baryest-work in various parts of Spain. Valencia it seems, notwithstanding its glorious climate, and the industry of its inhabitants, is not able to find ford for them " Valencia, like Aragon and Castile, has no manufacto-

ries and no demand for labor except in agriculture, and, as a natural consequence, can maintain little population. Of that little a portion is compelled to seek elseprecisely as is the case with the people of Ireland who are compelled, even now, notwithstanding the extraord pary emigration and the great des ruction caused by persant-proprietors, very industrious. He may be lamine and pestilence, to cross the channel is search of havvest work. In Breezy the land is divided among ou-"dawn till the sun slaks behind me wooded mountains. | mercus free proprietors, as the reader has seen, preusely as is the case in our own manufacturing States. sound he takes off his cap respectfully, marmitts. In Valencia, as in Iroland and South Carolina, it is in the hards of a few great proprietors, and the management sprears, in all cases, to be nearly the same The Dukes of Segorbe and Livia, the Marquises of Denis and Lurbay, and other of the principal grandees of Spain, appear to manage their estates much in the fashion of certain Irish landlords of former days. troubling themselves very little about the means by which the revenues are raised which are to farmish the luxuries of Paris and Madrid. The burdens on the peasantry, in taxes to the crown, and the comnone, and the demands of the landford are such as nothing but the extraordinary productiveness of the | We would ask the Democracy that are for annexation

to support. How ver fertile may be the soil, it must become impovershed in any commonly that must export raw matecase throughout our South and West. Virginia has after like a god, and is approached the a satrap having been exhausted and Alabama and Mesussippi are follows power of tife and death ! Whote out of flunkey Ening in the same direction. The settler on the rich had of alard do we hear the freeman-born reduced to the the prairies finds his crop steadily doministing because be and the consumer of his products are so widely sep. board of a man-of-war, or its counterpart in a regular arated. He wastes his time because there is no de- regiment | Where else is in necessary for an American mand for it except in the labors of the field, and sie to be yes-sirring it all the time, and touching his hat wife and daughters go clad in the coarsest garments by order? Where else has he to look up all the time cultivating his little plot of ground in the sweat of his | while wasting more labor than would, if property em- to superiors who will neither eat with him, walk with ployed, purchase fine musious and selks.

We have been much struck in reading The Westminster. the Slave Trade. It is there shown that the Government is now most diligent in its efforts to remove the restrictions on the domestic trade, and to render effective the protection of the farmer shodesires to a gract to his vicinity the consumers of his products, and trucky craric policy is of this character. The Union has stronger and the people more free. Until recently. everywhere the same state of affairs that we see to manufactures are rising in every part of the Kingdom. They all received on a recent in morable accasion ?

rapidly improving condition of the people. recommend the reviewer of this book to study the facts such measures. presented in the notice of Dr. Witkomm's Spain, and A striking commentary on our text is farmished by facts and the theory cannot be made to accord the which we take the following extract: former must always give way. "So much the worse " for the facts," said a would be philosopher, when as

sured that they furnished daily and heavy evidence that his theory was untrue-and such would seem to be the idea of our contemporaries of The Westminster Review, who are strepuous advocates of the theory of Riesedo and Malthus.

THE UNION ON MR. CLASSING.

The Government journal. The Union, shows that Mr. Cushing is wincing under the strictures of Tax Taxanne on his Roman appearation barangue. It quotes a condemnatory article from The Bultimore American, as follows, styling it " false and muligrant enough, yet more " deep ut than that of The New-York Tribune and seven a "of its kindred prints:"

This policy of stigmisting the last for acquisition in the pular heart is one of the main stays of Democratic leftscore. It is the trump card of their pack—the secret of structures. Were trey to stand mouthe moral, is user in it and straightforwing policy of the Wings in this research, they would not exist as he or as a dominant party.

"Of all the attempts made to lastify and recommend the progress" by a leading and vary rais confine of the Discovery to the acceptance of the American people, whave maker were one that will had water. They are a sinceptor. Within the past aftern your we have no county when two steps which have resulted thus far, as aboutly to our advantage. But this deservantage cortilly arrends them—they simulate to fur her enterprises the name questionable kind. And quite possibly, it is at here that the danger lies. They may art, by their apprent into not year incontrast to other deeds franchiper, which requires the name of the particles have an and the present the particles. haps with penalties heavy enough for current and past of The Union then goes on to say :

The Union then goes on to say:

Now, the r-marks of Gen. Cushing, upon the occasion referred to have hever been, so far as we know, fully or authentically reported, but as they stand in the hasty and necessarily imperfect version of the reporters, their sense and bearing are not to be misunderstood. Gen. Cushing declares that even as it was the mission of resubtlican Rome in her best days to extend law and civilization over Europe by the only agency adequate in that age to such a result—the sword—so, by the Divine benediction, it is the appointed mission of our Republic, by the just and pacific agencies resulting from our principles and system, and fitted to our age, to extend the enlightenment of our example and the sway of our institutions throughout the sphere of our national growth. This is the doctrine resulting from the principles as laid down in the President's inaugural, which all the members of the administration institution of the South, and Slavery is held in great

are alike understood to approve, and this is the doubtine avowed in the speech of Gen Cushing at Newark."

It is all very fine at this time of day, for Mr. Cushing to convey the idea that he was badly reported The accusation of bad reporting is an easy made of backing out of a difficulty; but we happen to know that the regular phonographic reporters can take do so the ipissimo rerba of public speakers, and, besides that, mend their grammar and thetoric. Heaven help the reputation of the majority of "distinguished orations." if it were not for the superior education of the reporters of the daily press. But that apart, we have the words of Mr. Cushing, which we published, and they stated and developed the idea distinctly beyond all stuffle or denial, that the real strength of Rome was in proportion to her annexation and expansion; and we showed historically and economically that the reverse was the case. We shall not be damy in our terms, when dealing with doctrines of brigandage, for such we deem those of our military Atterney General; and f the President's Inaugural recommends such doctrines, then the President recommends brigandage as a necessary part of pational policy.

Indeed we feel the heavy responsibility which now rests upon the sober portion of the press, to enlighten the public on the real nature of vicient and warlike an nexation. It is a question very little discussed in a sciemific point of view-the Press almost overlooks it in that light. But it is espable of scientific treatment. To inderstand it properly, we must rid ou, selves of the or. disary stuff and trash in our school and college manuals of history, and the lead of follies which we inherit from annexacion-loving England. The English system of appexation, which is an imita-

ion of the Roman system, is based on robbery and butch. ery. When robbery and butchery are insufficient, they add poisoning, as in the case of the Chinese, and according to the best statistics we can command, there are thirty thousand Chinese poisoned to death every year by the Honorable East India Company, in order that it, nembers may make money enough to intermarry with the noble families of England. Now if the Democracy of this country are going to enter upon a system of forcible annexation to accommodate the adventurers who go to Washington, the days of Democracy are numbered. If they go for a system which multiplies the adherents and deteridants of the administration, which takes away from the resources of the individual in increasing those of a centra izing power, which makes military ambition the appearant thought of our youth, their liberty is already The last time we were in company with a distinguished

Democratic politician he was rabid on the question of the Government spending One Handred Million for a Steam Navy, "Yes, Ser, One Hundred Mollons for a Steam Navy." One hundred millions is one third of the entire property of the City of New-York, which has required 200 years to create, bu , in the language of our very eminent authority, that sum should be supene, red on a steam pays in order to uphold democracy. soil, and the diffigent use made of it could enable thom | and steam ravies, what is farther from democracy shap the ceck of a man-of-war! Wear more absolute dear por than the commander? Where is the guide between persons more unpassable than between the comtial and import manufactures; a fact we see to be the | then sailor and the magnificent compander, who dines adeption of "bated breadth" in speaking, except ou hom, talk with him, nor be of same flesh, blood, bone, and spirit with him ! Where also is he made sensible with the remarkable coolings on it affords of the views that promotion is out of the question, and tout do as of Mr. Carey in regard to Spain, in his recent work on the may be cannot rise from the ranks? Where else can be find such a complete prostration, or anathila ion, of all those things which support equality, without which liberty, is not real and Democracy a sham

And yet the whole tendency of the so called de no each step in this direction the Government is becoming consed to call Cushing by his real name. He is invamakin General. And what is a General? A man comthat country has been inundated with Bruss merchan. I handing thousands of others as a superior, always disc snuggled through Portugal and Gebrat ar, and the taking precedence of them, and often with powers of manufacturers of Spain have suffered as have our own, tife and death. So Davis is called General. So Pierce from the determination of Great Britain to produce | is called General. It is all Roman doctaine. It is the degradation of the masses. It is the revival in so far exact in Castile and Aragon, permitting the people of | of the pichelan and particism differences. Did the the world outside of England to have no por-un but | workmen and the arcists of this Ciry want any better that of agriculture. Now, however, the case is differ- cyldence of the estimate set upon them by these General ent. Protection has been rendered effective, and als than their speeches and the treatment which

and the natural effect of this is exhibited in the free. The Democracy of the country must term to be dem with which public measures are discussed both | democratic. Now, we address many thousands of weekings through The Testane, and we tell them to give over all appexation force doctrines if they expect Strangely enough, however, this same number of The temaintain their equality along with their good wages. Hestminster, while presenting its read-re with this con- If they are an used with the stale old cry of glory, by Limation of the truth of Mr. Carey's views, finds them | which the masses are made carried, for the orivinged characterized by the "utmost absurdity," and thinks few they will join in with the so called democratic the can here see human society with rone but the story. But if they are for life, liberty and the oursuit "talsest effect." We should teel much disposed to of happiness, they will vote against all such men and

would do so were it not that the British economists | The London Times, no longer ago than on the Unid day appear to have adopted it as a rule that where the | of this month, is an article on the Burmese War, from

"We are at war with the Burmere. Everybody knows to and, what is more energiesty report test as should be done ye close each some Power of the in the Post. Power at Rome. Everybody task if we at atter of convenient at the contract of convenients. ed rotors was why they are at war, for the only ques-that very research why are they not at warf just as a who located the to never sake they not at other notes to the to but he is in one ty around at a which after. In locat there is a standing car, and the war to time being is with the Burness. It is protreated a very destructive war. That is a not which appears e of returns of falled and wounder, and other returns. There have been many canconades, odeled and many was is such.

This is curiously coincident with the Cushing programme. The writer appears to be in spiritual courses. with our exponeder in his march, march, march, theory. There is, of course, a necessity that the Euglien bigareby should be sustained by the same means as Mr. Cushing proposes to susualn the Souttern objectorywar and namexacion. Give the people posce, and encourage them to perfect the cultivation of the tarrivary already in their possession, and the stigarchy will done pear from bealt nations is a tranquil and natural way. But that Is not the polley of these socidental great men Peacetal appenation, the gradual increase of industry. wealth, real power and superior civilization, is a comparatively slow process, and one which abolishes their granders and raises the people above their public servants, above Presidents and Generals, dispensing with he trade of the Pierce's and Cushing's forever. This is too quiet for their appetite. The slave oligarchy of our Southern States, like the English lords of India, must have Annexation, wars and glory after the Roman pattern. But we earnestly hope that the People of the whole country will declare for peace, and adhere to their original faith in the power of personal industry, making millions of rivulets swell the great ocean of prosperity above the Roman centralizing, mob, annexation theory and practice.

BOSTON VALUATION.—The assessors valuation this year is about \$205,000,000. State valuation, \$280,000,000. This enormors amount is unparalleled in this country, excepting the City of New York, which now shows a valuation of nearly \$80,000,000. Yet even her wealth bears no propor-

tion to this city, as the present poonletton of New York be o 2000. New York should have, in properties to Boston to 2000. New York should have, in properties to Boston theat an assessed valuation of one thousand millions of

Is Boston so much richer than New-York in propor tion to the cognistion ! If so there must be a reason for it. Suppose we a tribute it in part to our bad City Government. Boston is a clean city, and respectable people may live pretty much in any arrest. Here, however, most of the streets are unit to be inhapited That must affect the ren's, while it exaccerates the price of living in other streets. Then, again, Buton has a much more fixed population than this city. Many thousands of people here represent only so much peripatetic labor, polished or rude, which they have brought with them from Europe. Boston, however, contains people who are more settled in their habits, beace more thrifty, and nos a sted of more accumulations. If this be not the reason, we cannot account for the above dis, arity against us, for if we survey Pifish-av. and the streets of that neighborhood they are metropolites. while the streets of Boston are provincial in comparieep as to size, appearance and wealth.

What a pungent common ary it is on the value of diversified home-industry beyond the centralizing schemes of the pseudo-democracy, to find Massachusetts, a country not distinguished for a rich soil, and wishout coal or iron, having a capital city so wealthy, beroud all others comparatively, of ancient or modern times ! While on the subject of Boston we must express our

wonder that the apople Common presents such a crude appearance, instead of being properly laid out and adorned with statues and fountains. The Busker's Hill Monument too, is a frightful barch, and should be displaced for something not shocking to human reason and buman taste. How Mr. Webster could extract poetry out of such a puritante abortion of art is a knotty question for esthetic people. We should as soon think of becoming lyrical over a load of bricks. Athens had menn ments. The Athens of America.

where are hers? If Bost in has not Grecian taste, she should not adopt Greeian names. She has immeasurably greater pecuniary means for municipal adornments than ever the wonderful city of Attica had but the taste thus far is uncultivated. Suppose Boston gives us a little less literature of one particular sort-that is. orations and discourses-and a little more art. We can stare many words for a few sights of art, worthy of a civilized people. In that capacity she has nothing worth mentioning. Baftimore led the way as far back ss 1816 with her Washington Monument; Philadelphia has the United States Bank and the Girard College; New-York has the Crystal Palace-the Exchange and Custem-House we will not name, owing to their us atterably bad sites; but what has Boston to show?

The Massachusetts Life-Boat thus circuitously roplies to our earnest logarnes respecting the non-enforce ment of the Liquor Law in Boston :

ment of the Liquor Law in Boston:

The Runal Districts and fleston—Men who are residents of some of our rural districts, where there is an overwhele ing public sentiment against the liquor trade, and where, perhaps, that traineds continued because there are no estreat ellors must be to inforce the estiling law against it, an frequently asking of hose with whom they chance converse on the subject what Boston is about to do to relate in to the matter, and why don't they enforce the law in Beston! Now, if we resided in a town in Messacous sets cursed with liquor shops we should regard it as our last out; to have necessary taken for the thorough enforcement of the law at some—before we began to trouble outside to make it makes about lighters.

It much about Heston difficulties in the way of the thorough euf roe oity, which the friends from the day-and, and which will require vercome—while almost any one allo he rid of the curse in two or of our country towns could be rid of the curse to two or three mentrs, if half a foren resolute men should put their berods and brads to the work. Boston will follow surely but slowly, for great a dies move slowly

-He who is confronted by a question he cannot an wer without self-in aspation generally begins by misstaring it. The question perpetually and everywhere asked by Temperance men respecting Buston, is not-Why is not the Liquer Law thoroughly enforced there !"-but, " Why is it not enforced at all !" Why den't the Temperance men try to enforce it! Where are their presecutors? their Watcomen? their Vigilance Committees ! Mr Life-Bout! suppose you try your hand on these questions?

"Great bodies nove stowly," do they? Well, we don't see how that applies to the case. Whoever fancied the Temperance party in Boston was a great body? If it is, it is very meagerly provided with soul.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Southern Telegraph Office, cer, of Beaver and Hanover-ste

Arrest of a Fugicive Slave at Cincinnat.

CINCINNATI, Tuestay, Aug. 16, 1838. A negro named Goorge M. Queery, altas Wash, stat brought to this city last night, from Piqua, claimed by Henry Mills, of Kentucky, as a fugitive slave. The c lor ed people gathered in large numbers round the Galt where the fugitive was guarded by the Un States Marshal and a posses of police, and exhibited much feeting, but a spersed upon being assured that the prisoner stould have a trial to day

This mo song the togetive was brought before Judge McLear, in the United States Court, when the case was heard, and adjourned this to morrow.

The evidence was decidedly in favor of the claim of Mr. Mins, the fugiave having confessed being his slave. The attorneys for the defense seem to rely upon the un

constitutionality of the law. Judge McLean, in answer to objections raised by count as i for the slave, decided that the Fuginee Slave Laws of or and 1800 were constitutional; that no State had the power to pass a law preventing fogiliess being delivered up to those to whom they owed service; that no proof was in the State who noe the forstive escaped, as it should be all the States; that States could not be compelled to give up togetives by a law of Congress, if the provision to the authority of law, and as it so exists in the Nieve States, said law not being an infringement on the Constitution, the Free States are bound to recognize it in delivering up fugitive slaves from these States, upon mear proof that

they are such. The decision make two columns of The Commercial.

Dirand Dirpotch, CINCINNATI, Thereday, Aug. 17, 1853. The Fugitive Slave case came up again this in coing The claimant, both by the admission of the logitive and

other witnesses, proved his right to the stave.

Judge McLean gave an elementa opinion on the constitutionality of the law and ordered the slave into the one took of his master, who took him over the river this at

A targe crowd, chiefly offered persons, assembled, and nucles assembled prevailed, but no resistance was offered

Late and Interesting from the British Provinces-By the steamer America we have Hall ax papers of the

On Priday last Commodora Shubrick and the officers of the Princeton were estartished by the Mayor and Aldermen of Philips at Mason's Hall. On Saturday there was a great ent stainment on board the Pricentin attended by 100 of

or the inhabitants of Holfar, encluding Major General Goov, Admiral Saymour, various Provinced digutaries, the American County, &c. White some of the Halifax papers steak in warm terms of the faste talament, and ealogize the country of Commodors Shanrick and his officers, others are onite enrosstic in their so omeun. The Princeton will put to sea as seen as the Falton ar-

Accounts from Newfoundland to August 10 state that the

ship Charles Clark, from Hamburgh to Quebec, with 118 ogers, was lost, after having been 50 days at sea, at Freshwater Point, near Trepass y Bay, on 2-th July, and five passengers periabed; the rest had reached St John, N. F., where a subscription had been raised to furnish them with clothing, and a reward offered for some miscreants who plundered their property.

The French war steamer Veloc had arrived at St. John.

The English cutters were looking sharply after the French fishermen, who were able to catch but few fish. The Labrador Fishery was in some places good, but in

others very poor. The potato rot was appearing all over the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Intelligence is brought of a Newport vessel, iron lades,